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ABSTRACT

This working paper presents a twelve-part paridigm for testing the level of concept attainment in language arts. Items were selected for three topics: words, words in sentences, and connected discourse. Within each topic concepts presented in the middle elementary grades were identified, and ten concepts were randomly selected for each topic. Each concept was analyzed to determine its intrinsic attributes, definition, examples, supraordinate and subordinate concepts, and its relationship to another selected concept. Twelve items, one matching each task in the schema, were developed for each concept. The items were presented in the form resulting from item-tryouts and revision. An appendix provides a key to the correct answers for these items. (Author/DI)

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Working Paper No. 60

ITEMS TO TEST LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT OF LANGUAGE ARTS CONCEPTS BY INTERMEDIATE-GRADE CHILDREN

By Lester S. Golub,
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Report from the Project on a Structure of
Concept Attainment Abilities
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Wisconsin Research and Development
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This Working Paper is from the Project on the Structure of Concept Attainment Abilities in Program 1 and from the Quality Verification Program. The Concept Attainment staff took primary initiative in identifying basic concepts in social studies at intermediate grade levels, while the Quality Verification Program assisted in developing tests to measure concept achievement and identifying reference tests for cognitive abilities. The tests will be used to study the relationships among cognitive abilities and learned concepts in various subject matter areas. The outcome of the Project will be a formulation of a model of structure of abilities in concept attainment in a number of subjects, including mathematics, science, and social studies, as well as language arts.

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ABSTRACT

Using a 12-part paradigm for testing level of concept attainment, items were constructed for three topics in language arts--words, words in sentences, and connected discourse. Within each topic, concepts presented in the middle elementary grades were identified and 10 concepts randomly selected for each topic. Twelve items, one matching each task in the schema, were developed for each concept. The items were presented in the form resulting from item-tryouts and revision.

ITEMS TO TEST LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT OF LANGUAGE ARTS CONCEPTS BY INTERMEDIATE-GRADE CHILDREN

Introduction

The general objectives of the Concept Attainment Abilities Project of the Wisconsin Research and Development Center for Cognitive Learning are as follows:

1. To identify basic concepts in language arts, mathematics, social studies, and science appropriate at the Fourth-Grade level.
2. To develop tests to measure achievement of these concepts.
3. To identify reference tests for cognitive abilities.
4. To study the relationships among levels of concept attainment in various subject matter areas and cognitive abilities.
5. To formulate a model of abilities in concept attainment.

The tests which were developed to measure achievement of selected language arts concepts are contained in this paper. Tests for selected concepts in social studies, mathematics, and science are contained in other Working Papers.

The nature of each item of the test was determined with respect both to content and to type of task involved. Thirty language arts

concepts were selected for inclusion in the test. Three major topics were chosen within the field of language arts and associated concepts identified subsequently. Ten concepts were randomly selected from each set of concepts related to the three areas; in all 30 concepts were selected. The concepts selected for inclusion in the study are listed alphabetically within topic in Table 1. Each concept was analyzed to determine its intrinsic attributes, definition, examples, supraordinate and subordinate concepts, and its relationship to another selected concept. A detailed description of the method by which language arts concepts were selected and analyzed is given in Working Paper No. 59 (Golub, Fredrick, Nelson, & Frayer, in press).

The tasks represented in the test items were based on a paradigm for testing level of concept attainment (Frayer, Fredrick, & Klausmeier, 1969). The twelve tasks used from this paradigm were:

1. Given the name of an attribute, select the example of the attribute.
2. Given an example of an attribute, select the name of the attribute.
3. Given the name of a concept, select the example of the concept.
4. Given the name of a concept, select the nonexample of the concept.
5. Given an example of a concept, select the name of the concept.
6. Given the name of a concept, select the relevant attribute.
7. Given the name of a concept, select the irrelevant attribute.
8. Given the meaning of a concept, select the name of the concept.
9. Given the name of a concept, select the meaning of the concept.
10. Given the name of a concept, select the supraordinate concept.
11. Given the name of a concept, select the subordinate concept.
12. Given the names of two concepts, select the statement which shows the relationship between them.

TABLE 1

Areas and Concepts for Language Arts

Words	Words in Sentences	Connected Discourse
abbreviation	adjective	comparison
compound word	helping verb	details
consonant	period	explanation
contraction	possessive noun	greeting
homonym	predicate	heading
short vowel	present tense	paragraph
silent letter	pronoun	return address
suffix	question mark	thank you letter
synonym	sentence	title
words	verb	topic sentence

The test specifications called for construction of 12 items for each concept, one of each task type. Since there were 30 concepts and 12 task types, it was anticipated that a total of 360 unique items would be constructed. However, since no subordinate concept was identified for the concepts explanation, heading of a letter, paragraph, return address, and thank you letter, there is no item number 11 for these concepts. Thus, there is a total of 355 rather than 360 items.

This Working Paper contains the items listed by concept; i.e., the twelve items, one for each task type, are presented for each concept. The answer keys for the items are presented in the Appendix.

The items as presented here are the result of initial item writing, critique, tryout on a large sample of students completing Fifth Grade, and revision based on item analysis results. It should be noted that the items are ordered by concept in this Working Paper for the convenience of the reader. In the tryout, items for several concepts were randomly ordered and tested as a unit to avert the learning effect which would possibly occur if all items for a particular concept were presented sequentially. A maximum of 72 items was given in a test sitting.

A future Technical Report will describe the procedures used in item development and statistical characteristics of the items and the 42 subscales into which these 355 items are subdivided; there are 30 concept scales (one for each concept across the 12 tasks) and 12 task scales (one for each task totaled across the 30 concepts). Note that each item appears in two different scales--one concept scale and one task scale.

Area: Words

Abbreviation (1)

1. Which is a shortened form of a word?

   A. dog's
   B. Dr.
   C. two-thirty
   D. careless

2. Writing Jan. for January, is an example of:

   A. a shortened form
   B. a heading
   C. a contraction
   D. a date

3. Which of these is an abbreviation?

   A. Bob's
   B. Mon.
   C. I
   D. can't

4. Which is NOT an abbreviation?

   A. I'll
   B. oz.
   C. Aug.

5. Mr. is an example of:

   A. an initial
   B. a compound word
   C. an abbreviation
   D. a heading

6. An abbreviation must always:

   A. have two letters
   B. have a capital letter at the beginning
   C. be a shortened form of a word or phrase

7. Which is NOT always true about all abbreviations?

A. They are a shortened form of a word.
B. They have a capital letter.
C. They have one or more letters.

8. A shortened form of a word or phrase made up of one or more letters is:

A. an abbreviation
B. a contraction
C. a main verb
D. a compound word

9. What is the meaning of abbreviation?

A. It is a shortened form of a word or phrase made up of one or more letters.
B. It is the name of a certain person, place, or thing.
C. It is a word that stands for more than one person or thing.
D. It is a word that describes a noun.

10. In which group do abbreviations belong?

A. verbs
B. shortened words
C. question words
D. synonyms

11. Which is a kind of abbreviation?

A. a synonym
B. an initial
C. a possessive noun
D. a root word

12. Which is true about abbreviations and proper nouns?

A. When proper nouns are abbreviated they are capitalized.
B. Proper nouns and abbreviations are found in all sentences.
C. Proper nouns and abbreviations are both shortened forms of a word.
D. All abbreviations are made from proper nouns.

Compound Word (2)

1. Which of these is one word?

   A. United States
   B. basketball
   C. one-time
   D. John Smith

2. Bandleader is an example of:

   A. an adjective
   B. one word
   C. possessive noun
   D. a word with a prefix

3. Which of these is a compound word?

   A. rewind
   B. giftshop
   C. Mama
   D. careful
   E. interesting

4. Which of these is NOT a compound word?

   A. remember
   B. headhunter
   C. football

5. "Rowboat" is an example of:

   A. a homonym
   B. a compound word
   C. a consonant blend
   D. a contraction

6. A compound word is always made from:

   A. two synonyms
   B. words with the same number of letters
   C. two-syllable words
   D. two or more words

7. To make a compound word you do NOT always need:

   A. a root word
   B. two words put together
   C. two-syllable words

8. One word made up of two or more words is called:

   A. a possessive noun
   B. a verb phrase
   C. a compound word
   D. a root word

9. A compound word is:

   A. one word made up of two or more words
   B. two words that mean about the opposite thing
   C. two words that mean about the same thing
   D. a word containing an apostrophe

10. A compound word is a kind of:

   A. abbreviation
   B. helping verb
   C. vocabulary word
   D. consonant blend

11. Which of these is a kind of compound word?

   A. an abbreviation
   B. a helping verb
   C. a contraction
   D. a synonym

12. What is true about a compound word and a syllable?

   A. Whenever two syllables are put together, a compound word is made.
   B. Two compound words make up one syllable.
   C. A compound word has more than one syllable.
   D. If a syllable contains a silent letter, it becomes a compound word.

Consonant (3)

1. Which of these is a letter?

   A. ?
   B. k
   C. 4
   D. =

2. "M" is an example of:

   A. a syllable
   B. a vowel
   C. a numeral
   D. a letter

3. Which of these is a consonant?

   A. e
   B. r
   C. the
   D. ly

4. Which of these is NOT a consonant?

   A. v
   B. u

5. "d" is an example of:

   A. a consonant
   B. a long vowel
   C. an abbreviation
   D. a short vowel

6. In a word a consonant must always:

   A. follow a vowel
   B. be a letter of the alphabet
   C. be pronounced
   D. be found at the beginning of a syllable

7. In a word a consonant does NOT always:

   A. begin a syllable
   B. go with some vowel
   C. name a letter of the alphabet

8. A letter that can be placed before or after a vowel to make a syllable is called:

   A. a silent letter
   B. a capital letter
   C. a consonant
   D. a predicate

9. A consonant is:

   A. any letter in a syllable that is not pronounced
   B. one of the letters a, e, i, o, or u
   C. a letter that can be placed before or after a vowel to make a syllable

10. A consonant is a kind of:

   A. pronoun
   B. alphabet letter
   C. prefix
   D. word form

11. Which of these is a kind of consonant sound?

   A. a vowel pair
   B. a short a
   C. a blend
   D. an apostrophe

12. What is true about consonants and vowels?

   A. If two consonants are put together, one becomes a vowel.
   B. For every vowel, there must be two consonants in a word.
   C. Vowels are followed by consonants in every word.
   D. There are two consonants that may also be used as vowels.

Contraction (4)

1. Which word has an apostrophe?

   A. Oh!
   B. What?
   C. "Oliver"
   D. o'clock

2. We've is an example of:

   A. a word with a hyphen
   B. a word with a prefix
   C. a word with end punctuation
   D. a word marked with an apostrophe

3. Which of these is a contraction?

   A. couldn't
   B. to-two-too
   C. Dear Sir:
   D. James' book

4. Which of these is NOT a contraction?

   A. he's going
   B. can't run
   C. Bob's car

5. They'll is an example of:

   A. an abbreviation
   B. a contraction
   C. a possessive noun
   D. a two-word verb

6. What is true about all contractions?

   A. They end with -n't.
   B. They have two letters left out.
   C. They are nouns.
   D. They have an apostrophe.

7. What is NOT true about all contractions?

   A. They are two words or more put together.
   B. They have an apostrophe.
   C. They are nouns.
   D. They have sounds and letters left out.

8. A word that is made up of two or more words with certain sounds and letters left out and marked with an apostrophe is called:

   A. a contraction
   B. a form of be
   C. a possessive noun
   D. compound word

9. What is a contraction?

   A. a word that is made up of two or more words with certain sounds and letters left out and marked with an apostrophe
   B. two words that mean about the same thing but have different sounds and different spellings
   C. a syllable that is at the end of a root word to change its meaning and which is not pronounced

10. A contraction is a kind of:

   A. tense of a verb
   B. shortened form of a word
   C. possessive noun
   D. end punctuation

11. Which of these is a kind of contraction?

   A. a possessive noun
   B. a form of be
   C. a negative word
   D. an initial

12. What is true about contractions and abbreviations?

   A. Contractions and abbreviations use the same mark of punctuation.
   B. Contractions are capitalized but abbreviations are not.
   C. Contractions are made from one word and abbreviations are made from two words.
   D. Contractions themselves are words, but abbreviations are not words.

Homonym (5)

1. Which pair of words sound the same?

   A. neat, beat
   B. little, tiny
   C. there, chey're
   D. stop, pots

2. "By, buy" is an example of two words that:

   A. have the same sound
   B. mean the same thing
   C. have a silent letter
   D. are forms of a verb

3. Which of these is a homonym pair?

   A. no, know
   B. in, win
   C. man, men
   D. use, useless

4. Which of these is NOT a homonym pair?

   A. one, won
   B. to, too
   C. free, freedom

5. "Hour, our" is an example of:

   A. a past tense
   B. a homonym pair
   C. a comparison
   D. a prefix

6. What is always true about a homonym pair?

   A. The words have the same number of letters.
   B. The words start with the same letter.
   C. The words are nouns.
   D. The words have the same sound.

7. What is NOT always true about a homonym pair?

   A. The words sound the same.
   B. The words are spelled differently.
   C. The words have the same number of letters.

8. Two words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings are called:

   A. specific words
   B. synonyms
   C. contractions
   D. homonyms

9. Homonyms are:

   A. two words put together with certain sounds and letters left out and marked with an apostrophe
   B. two words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings
   C. any word that can show past or present tense
   D. two words that mean about the same thing

10. A homonym pair is a kind of:

   A. sentence
   B. consonant blend
   C. adjective
   D. comparison of sound and spelling
   E. past tense ending

11. Which of these is a kind of homonym pair?

   A. homonyms that ask the same question
   B. homonyms that have the same spelling
   C. homonyms that mean the same thing
   D. homonyms that have the same punctuation

12. Which is true about homonyms and synonyms?

   A. Homonyms are nouns and synonyms are verbs.
   B. Two words cannot be both homonyms and synonyms at the same time.
   C. There are more homonyms than synonyms.
   D. A homonym is a shortened form of a synonym.

Short Vowel (6)

1. Which of these is a vowel?

   A. un
   B. m
   C. pl
   D. u

2. The "a" in "snapper" is an example of:

   A. a silent letter
   B. a vowel
   C. a blend
   D. a homonym

3. Which underlined letter is a short vowel?

   A. runner
   B. stop
   C. mean
   D. make

4. Which of the underlined letters is NOT a short vowel?

   A. ship
   B. mop
   C. bake
   D. met

5. The "i" in "pit" is an example of:

   A. a silent letter
   B. a short vowel
   C. a consonant
   D. a blend

6. Short vowels always:

   A. sound different from their own name
   B. have only one sound
   C. come between two syllables

7. Short vowels are NOT always:

   A. followed by a consonant
   B. an alphabet letter
   C. sounded in a word

8. The letter sound of a, e, i, o, or u when it does not sound like its own name is called:

   A. a blend
   B. a regular sound
   C. a silent letter
   D. a short vowel

9. A short vowel is:

   A. a syllable at the end of a root word to change its meaning
   B. the letter left out in a contraction
   C. a letter that appears in the spelling of a word but which is not sounded
   D. the letter sound of a, e, i, o, or u when it does not sound like its own name

10. A short vowel is a kind of:

   A. silent letter
   B. syllable
   C. prefix
   D. letter sound

11. Which of these is a kind of short vowel?

   A. the short "i" sound
   B. the short "g" sound
   C. the silent final "e"
   D. the short "th" sound

12. Which is true about short vowels and consonants?

   A. Consonants make vowels short.
   B. Consonants make a short vowel long when found in syllables.
   C. Short vowels can be found between two consonants in a syllable.
   D. Consonants are a blend of short vowels.

Silent Letter (7)

1. Which letter in the word brake is not sounded?

   A. e
   B. a
   C. r
   D. k
   E. b

2. The letter "k" in the word known is:

   A. a past tense
   B. a long vowel
   C. a short vowel
   D. not sounded

3. Which word has a silent letter underlined?

   A. climb
   B. shape
   C. book
   D. city
   E. boys

4. Which word does NOT have a silent letter underlined?

   A. bite
   B. know
   C. hurt
   D. sight

5. The letter "b" in lamb is an example of:

   A. a consonant blend
   B. a short consonant
   C. a suffix
   D. a silent letter

6. A silent letter is always:

   A. found in the spelling of a word
   B. found in the middle of a word
   C. found in every word
   D. a final "e"

7. A silent letter is NOT always:

   A. found in the spelling of words
   B. a final "e"
   C. found in the alphabet

8. A letter that is found in the spelling of a word but which is not sounded is:

   A. short
   B. voiced
   C. silent
   D. long

9. The meaning of silent letter is:

   A. a letter sound that does not sound like its own name
   B. a letter that is found in the spelling of a word but which is not sounded
   C. a letter that stands for something else

10. A silent letter is a kind of:

   A. spoken letter
   B. friendly letter
   C. alphabet letter

11. Which of these is a kind of silent letter?

   A. blend
   B. a hyphen
   C. a final "e"
   D. a long vowel

12. Which is true about silent letters and words?

   A. A word can contain more than one silent letter.
   B. There is at least one silent letter in each word.
   C. Silent letters come only at the end of words.
   D. Words are not sounded if they have silent letters.

Suffix (8)

1. Which of the underlined parts shows letters added to a word?

   A. de<u>lay</u>
   B. <u>miss</u>pell
   C. <u>was</u> kept
   D. hospi<u>tal</u>
   E. <u>Dr.</u> Jones

2. In "Sad<u>ness</u> is a lonely puppy," <u>ness</u> is called:

   A. part of a word that shows ownership
   B. a shortened form of a word
   C. an addition of letters to a word
   D. a plural form of a word

3. Which of the underlined parts is a suffix?

   A. As light <u>as a kitten</u>
   B. care<u>ful</u>
   C. <u>require</u>
   D. <u>couldn't</u>

4. Which of the underlined parts is <u>NOT</u> a suffix?

   A. kitt<u>en</u>
   B. run<u>s</u>
   C. walk<u>ing</u>
   D. slow<u>ly</u>

5. "She was faith<u>ful</u>." ful is called:

   A. a compound word
   B. a contraction
   C. a prefix
   D. a suffix

6. <u>All</u> suffixes need:

   A. a capital letter
   B. a period
   C. a form of <u>be</u>
   D. a root word

7. All suffixes are <u>NOT</u>:

   A. a word ending
   B. an addition to a word
   C. connected to a root word
   D. a prefix

8. What is the addition at the end of the word called?

   A. a suffix
   B. a prefix
   C. a contraction
   D. a helper

9. What is a suffix?

   A. an addition at the beginning of a word
   B. a word with letters left out
   C. a word made up of two smaller words
   D. an addition at the end of a word

10. <u>All</u> suffixes are:

    A. abbreviations
    B. prefixes
    C. contractions
    D. additions to words

11. Which of these is a kind of suffix?

    A. a predicate
    B. a helping verb
    C. the beginning <u>un</u> in <u>undone</u>
    D. the plural -<u>s</u> ending in boys

12. What is true about a suffix and a word?
    A. Every word has a suffix.
    B. The suffix is the beginning part of a word.
    C. When you add a suffix to a word it becomes a compound word.
    D. A suffix changes the meaning of a word.

Synonym (9)

1. Which of these means the same as sister?

   A. a girl related to someone because she has the same parents
   B. comes from a German word
   C. brother
   D. sis'ter

2. "Rug" and "a piece of thick cloth used to cover a floor" both:

   A. tell the history of a word
   B. tell the part of speech of a word
   C. mean the same thing
   D. sound the same

3. Which of these word pairs are synonyms?

   A. open - shut
   B. small - little
   C. there - they're
   D. run - fun

4. Which of these word pairs are NOT synonyms?

   A. bright - shiny
   B. three - tree
   C. fast - quick

5. "Big - large" is an example of a pair of words that are:

   A. helping verbs
   B. predicates
   C. homonyms
   D. synonyms

6. All pairs of words that are synonyms have:

   A. the same number of syllables
   B. the same meaning
   C. the same beginning letters

7. All pairs of words that are synonyms do NOT have:

   A. same number of syllables
   B. same meaning

8. Two words that mean about the same thing but have a different sound and a different spelling are called:

   A. adjectives
   B. regular verbs
   C. synonyms
   D. compound words

9. Synonyms are:

   A. words that form the first part of a noun phrase
   B. two words that mean about the same thing but have different sounds and spellings
   C. the part of a sentence that has the verb
   D. a syllable at the end of a word to change its meaning

10. A synonym is a kind of:

   A. comparison of meaning
   B. contraction
   C. direct quotation
   D. greeting of a business letter

11. Which of these is a kind of synonym pair?

   A. synonyms that have the same spelling
   B. synonyms that are both punctuation
   C. synonyms that are both verbs
   D. synonyms that have opposite meaning

12. Which is true about synonyms and words?

   A. Synonyms are used to give meanings of words.
   B. Two synonyms make up one word.
   C. Words are synonyms when they end in "ing."

Words (10)

1. Which of the following has a meaning?

   A. ble
   B. -ing
   C. ir
   D. zip

2. "Zip" is an example of:

   A. letters added to the end of a word
   B. letters with a meaning
   C. letters that blend
   D. letters

3. Which of the following is a word?

   A. I
   B. USSR
   C. X
   D. -tion

4. Which of the following is NOT a word?

   A. in
   B. I
   C. e.g.
   D. a

5. Writing pound instead of lb. is an example of:

   A. using a contraction
   B. using a word
   C. using an abbreviation
   D. using a compound

6. A word must always:

   A. have at least one vowel and consonant
   B. be plural
   C. have a meaning
   D. be made up of two or more letters

7. A word must NOT always:

   A. be written or spoken
   B. have a meaning
   C. be made up of more than two letters

8. A letter or group of letters having sound and meaning, and used as a single unit in writing and speaking is called:

   A. a prefix
   B. a word
   C. a sentence
   D. a syllable

9. What is a word?

   A. a letter or group of letters having sound and meaning, and used as a single unit in writing and speaking
   B. a letter or group of letters added to the end of a root word
   C. a letter that is found in the spelling of a word but which is not sounded
   D. the part of the sentence that has the verb

10. A written word is a kind of:

   A. letter grouping
   B. punctuation
   C. prefix
   D. shortened form

11. Which of these is a kind of word?

   A. a syllable
   B. an initial
   C. a contraction
   D. a suffix

12. What is true about a word and a vowel?

   A. There are two vowels in every word.
   B. When a word contains a vowel, the word shows tense.
   C. Every word has a vowel sound.
   D. The only words that have vowels are nouns.

Area: Words in Sentences

Adjective (11)

1. Which word below is a noun?

   A. were
   B. slowly
   C. into
   D. robin
   E. gave

2. In large door, the word door is:

   A. a verb
   B. a plural
   C. an adjective
   D. a noun

3. Which underlined word is an example of an adjective?

   What (A) happened to (B) the little (C) box that was on the shelf (D) yesterday? (E)

4. Which of these underlined words is NOT an adjective?

   A. It is the best home in the world.
   B. See the little door.
   C. It opens to a warm kitchen.
   D. We are going home.

5. In "The little drummer," little is:

   A. a singular
   B. a pronoun
   C. an adverb
   D. an adjective

6. An adjective must always:

   A. tell about a noun or pronoun
   B. be found in every sentence
   C. tell how things smell
   D. tell what size something is

7. An adjective need NOT always:

   A. be found in every sentence
   B. tell how things look, sound, feel, taste
   C. tell about a noun or pronoun

8. A word that tells about a noun or pronoun is called:

   A. an adjective
   B. an adverb
   C. a prefix
   D. a verb

9. An adjective is a word that:

   A. shows action or being
   B. gives the name of something
   C. takes the place of a noun
   D. tells about a noun or pronoun

10. An adjective is:

   A. a part of speech
   B. a helping verb
   C. a synonym

11. A special group of adjectives is:

   A. words that tell when
   B. words that tell where
   C. words that end in ness
   D. words that tell how things taste

12. What is true about adjectives and adverbs?

   A. Adverbs can be used to tell about adjectives.
   B. Adjectives are capitalized but adverbs are never capitalized.
   C. Adjectives can tell about adverbs.
   D. The adverb needs a helping verb but the adjective does not.

Helping Verb (12)

1. Which of the underlined words is the main verb?

   A. Their parents were unhappy.
   B. They were caught picking apples.
   C. They will never steal again.
   D. Two boys were seen in the field.

2. In "I am looking for you," looking is called:

   A. the main verb
   B. a phrase
   C. an adjective
   D. a homonym

3. Which underlined word is an example of a helping verb?

   John was going to play ball.
   A B C D E

4. Which of these underlined words is NOT a helping verb?

   A. I will not run away.
   B. You will be seeing me tomorrow.
   C. I have gone to town.

5. In "I was going to town," was is called:

   A. a pronoun
   B. a main verb
   C. a helping verb
   D. an adjective

6. A helping verb is always:

   A. a doing verb
   B. found with a main verb
   C. plural
   D. found at the end of the sentence

7. When we use a helping verb it is NOT always:

   A. a verb
   B. found in the predicate
   C. an "action" verb
   D. before the main verb

8. The verbs that are added before the main verb are called:

   A. helping verbs
   B. doing verbs
   C. adverbs
   D. lively verbs

9. A helping verb is:

   A. the form of the verb that tells what is happening now
   B. the verb before the main verb
   C. the verb that shows past time
   D. the form of the verb that shows action or being

10. Helping verbs are a kind of:

   A. verb
   B. prefix
   C. adverb
   D. compound word

11. Which of the following is used as a helping verb?

   A. a main verb
   B. an action verb
   C. an adjective
   D. a form of <u>be</u>

12. What is true about helping verbs and subjects?

   A. Every subject has a helping verb.
   B. In a sentence the subject and helping verb should agree in number.
   C. The plural ending of a subject is called a helping verb.
   D. Whenever a helping verb is found in a sentence, it comes before the subject.

Period (13)

1. Which is a punctuation mark?

   A. %
   B. =
   C. 3
   D. ,

2. A , is an example of:

   A. a silent letter
   B. end punctuation
   C. a contraction
   D. a punctuation mark

3. Which of these is a period?

   A. .
   B. ,
   C. a final "e"
   D. the short vowel sound

4. Which of these does NOT have a period?

   A. We are going far, far away.
   B. They're gone!
   C. Dr. Jones

5. "St." shows the use of:

   A. a syllable
   B. a colon
   C. a period
   D. suffix

6. A period is always used:

   A. with all quotation marks
   B. at the end of statements
   C. only in sentences

7. A period is NOT always:

   A. used only in sentences
   B. a mark of punctuation
   C. used at the end of statements

8. A mark of punctuation used at the end of statements and abbreviations is called:

   A. a period
   B. a comma
   C. a closing
   D. a question mark

9. A period is:

   A. a mark of punctuation used in a greeting
   B. a mark of punctuation to show the letters left out in a contraction
   C. a mark of punctuation used at the end of statements and abbreviations
   D. an adverb of time

10. A period is a kind of:

   A. abbreviation
   B. end punctuation
   C. initial
   D. business letter heading

11. Where is a period used?

   A. after some abbreviations
   B. with a prefix
   C. between items in a series
   D. between synonyms

12. Which is true about a period and a sentence?

   A. Periods are never used at the end of sentences.
   B. Sentences with a period have no other punctuation.
   C. A sentence does not have to end with a period.
   D. A sentence with a period is a question.

Possessive Noun (14)

1. Which of the following shows ownership?

   A. they're fun
   B. the doctor's house
   C. could've bought
   D. he said, "Hello"

2. "The man's dog ran away." In this sentence man's dog shows:

   A. letters left out
   B. ownership
   C. a compound word
   D. plural form

3. Which of these is a possessive noun?

   A. boys'
   B. our
   C. can't
   D. oxen

4. Which is NOT a possessive noun?

   A. children's
   B. pigs'
   C. we've

5. Boys' is an example of:

   A. a contraction
   B. a possessive noun
   C. a pronoun
   D. an abbreviation

6. A possessive noun always needs:

   A. a capital letter
   B. a plural noun
   C. an apostrophe

7. A possessive noun is NOT always:

   A. a word showing ownership
   B. found with a mark of punctuation
   C. plural

8. The form of noun that shows ownership is called:

   A. a contraction
   B. a proper noun
   C. a possessive noun
   D. a suffix

9. What is the meaning of possessive noun?

   A. a shortened form of a word that is made up of two words
   B. a word in which letters have been left out
   C. the word which shows who spoke
   D. a word that shows ownership

10. A possessive noun is a kind of:

   A. part of speech
   B. word ending
   C. sentence
   D. end punctuation

11. Which of these can be a kind of possessive noun?

   A. suffix
   B. an adjective
   C. a verb
   D. a plural word

12. What is true about a possessive noun and a possessive pronoun?

   A. A possessive noun shows tense and a possessive pronoun does not.
   B. A possessive noun is found in the subject of a sentence but a possessive pronoun is not.
   C. Both a possessive noun and possessive pronoun are found in every sentence.
   D. A possessive noun has a mark of punctuation, but a possessive pronoun has no punctuation.

Predicate (15)

1. Which of these has a verb?

   A. is singing a song
   B. a man's dog
   C. on the bottom
   D. twenty children

2. "He was walking" has:

   A. a noun
   B. an initial
   C. an exclamation
   D. a verb

3. Which of the underlined parts is a predicate?

   A. My friend John lives in New York.
   B. John cut the lawn.
   C. The boy, named John, was very smart.

4. Which of the underlined parts is NOT a predicate?

   A. Mike jumped and kicked his feet.
   B. The house in the park is empty.
   C. Four members were gone yesterday.

5. "Went to the park" is an example of:

   A. a plot
   B. a sentence
   C. a predicate
   D. a synonym

6. All predicates:

   A. always happen in the present
   B. contain the verb
   C. come at the beginning of a sentence
   D. end with a period

7. What is NOT always true about all predicates?

   A. They must be part of a sentence.
   B. They contain the verb.
   C. They should happen in the past.

8. The part of the sentence that contains the verb is called:

   A. the subject
   B. the predicate
   C. the noun phrase
   D. the root word

9. What is a predicate?

   A. the word that marks a noun
   B. the part of the sentence that contains the verb
   C. the verb before the main verb
   D. the word that shows tense

10. A predicate is part of:

   A. a subject
   B. a root word
   C. a sentence
   D. a noun phrase

11. Which of these is a kind of predicate?

   A. a simple predicate
   B. a topic predicate
   C. a possessive predicate
   D. a helping predicate

12. What is true about a predicate and a subject?

   A. A subject comes after a predicate.
   B. A predicate contains the subject.
   C. A sentence with no subject is called a predicate.
   D. A sentence must have both a predicate and a subject.

Present Tense (16)

1. which tells something that is happening now?

   A. We left town.
   B. We will be leaving town.
   C. We are leaving town.
   D. We should leave town.

2. "John is eating a candy bar." is an example of:

   A. something that happened in the past
   B. something that is happening now
   C. a comparison
   D. something that is about to happen

3. Which of these shows present tense?

   A. He won.
   B. I am winning.
   C. They had lost.

4. Which of these does NOT show present tense?

   A. He is running.
   B. He runs.
   C. He ran.

5. "They are playing a game." is a sentence that:

   A. asks a question
   B. is used as a heading in a letter
   C. shows present tense
   D. gives a command

6. What is always true about present tense of verbs?

   A. It ends in s.
   B. It only shows future time.
   C. It has a helping verb.
   D. It has to do with verbs.

7. Present tense of verbs is NOT always:

   A. found with a helping verb
   B. different from past tense
   C. a part of verbs
   D. one of two tenses.

8. The tense of a verb that shows something happening now or in the future is called:

   A. the plural tense
   B. the regular tense
   C. the negative tense
   D. the present tense

9. What is present tense?

   A. the kind of words that show a regular change from singular to plural
   B. the tense of a verb that shows something happening now or in the future
   C. the tense of a verb that shows something that happened in the past

10. Present tense is a form used by:

   A. adjectives
   B. verbs
   C. nouns
   D. synonyms

11. Which of these is a kind of present tense verb?

   A. plays
   B. has played
   C. played

12. Which is true about present tense and verbs?

   A. All verbs have a present tense.
   B. Tense applies only to forms of <u>be</u>, not to verbs.
   C. All verbs are present tense.
   D. Verbs are in the present tense only when the noun is plural.

Pronoun (17)

1. In the sentence, "Mary has a poodle." which of the following can take the place of the word "Mary"?

   A. Girl
   B. Person
   C. Name
   D. She

2. In the sentence, "Mary has a poodle." "she" is a word that:

   A. has the same spelling as the word "Mary"
   B. explains the word "Mary" more completely
   C. is a homonym of the word "Mary"
   D. can take the place of the word "Mary"

3. Which of these is a pronoun?

   A. a
   B. the
   C. you
   D. an

4. Which of these is NOT a pronoun?

   A. he
   B. it
   C. and
   D. you

5. "I" is an example of:

   A. an adjective
   B. a pronoun
   C. a form of be
   D. a noun

6. A pronoun is always:

   A. the subject of every sentence
   B. a plural word
   C. used in place of a noun
   D. made up of two letters

7. A pronoun is NOT always:

   A. made up of two letters
   B. used in place of a noun
   C. a part of speech

8. A word that is used in place of a noun is called:

   A. a pronoun
   B. a closing
   C. a helping verb
   D. an adjective

9. A pronoun is:

   A. a syllable at the beginning of a root word to change its meaning
   B. a word that is used in place of a noun
   C. a word that shows who spoke
   D. a word in which letters have been left out

10. A pronoun is a kind of:

   A. part of speech
   B. closing
   C. regular verb
   D. abbreviation

11. Which of these is a kind of pronoun?

   A. a past tense pronoun
   B. a possessive pronoun
   C. a negative pronoun
   D. a helping pronoun

12. What is true about a pronoun and a contraction?

   A. A pronoun uses a mark of punctuation, but a contraction does not.
   B. When a pronoun is plural, in a sentence, the contraction is singular.
   C. A pronoun is formed when a noun is made into a contraction.
   D. One of the words making up a contraction can be a pronoun.

Question Mark (18)

1. Which of these is a punctuation mark used at the end of sentences?

   A.)
   B. :
   C. =
   D. ¡
   E. ,

2. Billy hit me! The exclamation mark in this sentence is an example of:

   A. a command
   B. end punctuation
   C. a suffix
   D. a quotation

3. Which of these is a question mark?

   A.)
   B. "
   C. ?
   D. -
   E. !

4. Which of these is NOT a question mark?

   A. "
   B. ?

5. The "?" is an example of:

   A. a question mark
   B. an "s" form
   C. a past tense ending
   D. an exclamation mark

6. A question mark is always:

   A. a mark of end punctuation
   B. used to mark the topic sentence
   C. used with quotation marks

7. A question mark is NOT always:

   A. used with quotation marks
   B. an end punctuation mark
   C. used with questions

8. A mark of punctuation used at the end of a question is called:

A. an exclamation mark
B. a colon
C. a question mark
D. a quotation mark
E. a period

9. What is a question mark?

A. a kind of sentence that does not have a period
B. a mark of punctuation used at the end of a question or request
C. a mark in the predicate that carries the tense of the verb

10. A question mark is a kind of:

A. possessive
B. contraction
C. capital
D. period
E. end punctuation

11. Where does one use a question mark?

A. in abbreviations
B. after the greeting of a letter
C. at the end of a request
D. to mark letters left out

12. What is true about question marks and sentences?

A. A sentence does not end in a question mark.
B. When a sentence ends with a question mark, it is asking something.
C. A question mark shows when a sentence is not true.

Sentence (19)

1. Which group of words has a subject and predicate?

   A. went to the doctor
   B. That man is a doctor.
   C. Dr. Jones
   D. a doctor

2. "John is at the door." is a group of words that:

   A. shows appreciation for a gift or favor
   B. has a subject and predicate
   C. names a poem, story, or report
   D. describes how two things are alike or different

3. Which of these is a sentence?

   A. was looking for the chalk
   B. We write with chalk.
   C. at the top of the blackboard
   D. a piece of chalk

4. Which of these is not a sentence?

   A. walking in the park.
   B. Running fast, John caught the bus.

5. "The boys walked in the pool." is an example of:

   A. a paragraph
   B. an abbreviation
   C. a phrase
   D. a sentence

6. What is true for <u>all</u> sentences?

   A. All sentences begin with a capital letter.
   B. All sentences must have a plural noun.
   C. All sentences are in a paragraph.
   D. All sentences ask questions.

7. Sentences do <u>NOT</u> always need:

   A. a verb
   B. a capital letter
   C. a subject
   D. a proper noun

8. A group of words with a subject and predicate that tells something, begins with a capital letter, and ends with a period is called:

   A. a paragraph
   B. a phrase
   C. a sentence
   D. a title

9. What is a sentence?

   A. the tense of verb that shows something happening now or in the future
   B. a group of words with a subject and predicate that tells something, begins with a capital letter and ends with a period
   C. a word or phrase that names a poem, book, or story
   D. a word in the predicate that shows tense and tells what the subject did

10. A sentence is a kind of:

   A. grouping of words
   B. item in a series
   C. closing of a letter
   D. paragraph

11. Which is a kind of sentence?

   A. a subject
   B. a question
   C. a verb
   D. a phrase

12. Which is true about a sentence and a paragraph?

   A. A paragraph is made up of one or more sentences.
   B. A paragraph shows tense but a sentence does not.
   C. A paragraph contains the subject and a sentence contains the verb.
   D. The first sentence in a paragraph is a phrase.

Verb (20)

1. Which underlined word tells what the subject of the sentence did?

   Pete (A) ran (B) around (C) the (D) fence. (E)

2. In "The dog looked at me." the word looked:

   A. is a form of the word be
   B. is the subject of the sentence
   C. tells what the subject did

3. Which of the underlined words is a verb?

   The (A) yellow (B) bird (C) flew (D) a mile. (E)

4. Which of the underlined words is NOT a verb?

   Big Mike tried (A) to hit (B) the ball (C) but missed. (D)

5. In "She cried a tear." cried is:

   A. a form of be
   B. an adjective
   C. a verb
   D. a pronoun

6. A verb must always:

   A. have a helping verb
   B. come before a noun
   C. be in past tense
   D. show tense

7. What is NOT always true about a verb?

   A. It is in the predicate.
   B. It shows tense.
   C. It is the last word in a sentence.
   D. It tells what the subject did.

8. A word in the predicate that shows tense and tells what the subject did is called:

   A. a verb
   B. an adjective
   C. a noun
   D. an adverb

9. What is a verb?

A. a sentence that tells someone to do something and ends with a period
B. a word that forms the first part of the noun phrase
C. a word in the predicate that shows tense and tells what the subject did
D. the part of a letter that says "Hello" to the receiver

10. A verb is a kind of:

A. word
B. ending
C. suffix
D. noun

11. Which of these is a kind of verb?

A. an action word
B. a proper noun
C. a possessive word
D. a common noun

12. What is true about a verb and a suffix?

A. A suffix can be added to a verb to change the tense of the verb.
B. A suffix is added only to verbs.
C. A verb and a suffix made a compound word.
D. Verbs are words which never have a suffix.

Area: Connected Discourse

Comparison (21)

1. Which of the underlined words tells how two things are alike or different?

   A. Bobby ran away.
   B. Mary is older than me.
   C. There are birds on the telephone wire.

2. "The boys were stronger than the girls." The underlined word:

   A. asks a question
   B. gives a command
   C. shows tense
   D. tells how two things are alike or different

3. Which of these sentences shows a comparison?

   A. The peanuts are saltier than the popcorn.
   B. Are you going to town?
   C. Bob caught a fish and a turtle.
   D. Mary was wearing a red dress and hat.

4. Which of these sentences does NOT have a comparison?

   A. Trucks and cars were parked in the garage.
   B. John is as tall as Pete.
   C. The clouds are prettier in the morning than in the afternoon.

5. "The cake tasted as good as the pie." is an example of:

   A. a phrase
   B. a comparison
   C. a predicate
   D. an exclamation

6. All comparisons:

   A. are the first part of a sentence
   B. tell how two things are alike or different
   C. support other statements
   D. are the main idea of a paragraph

7. Comparisons do NOT always:

   A. tell how things are different
   B. connect one thing to another
   C. describe two things

8. A description of how two things are alike or different is called:

A. a topic
B. a heading
C. a comparison
D. a negative
E. a conclusion

9. What is the meaning of comparison?

A. the main idea of a paragraph
B. a description of how two things are alike or different
C. the outline of a story plot
D. a sentence that supports other statements

10. A comparison is a kind of:

A. sentence making a command
B. sentence telling a story
C. sentence making an observation
D. sentence giving a greeting

11. Which of these is a kind of comparison?

A. a group of words showing possession
B. a group of words showing tense
C. a sentence asking a question
D. a sentence showing differences

12. What is true about adjectives and comparisons?

A. Comparisons tell about adjectives.
B. Adjectives are used to show tense in comparisons.
C. Adjectives are words used to make comparisons.
D. Adjectives take the place of verbs in sentences making comparisons.

Details (22)

1. Which of the underlined is a description?

   A. Jerry came into the room.
   B. Jerry K. Hunt
      Park Plaza
      Danville, Maine
   C. Jerry is a tall, blue-eyed boy with black hair.
   D. Can the team use your bat, Jerry?

2. "The big dog wore a red collar." is an example of:

   A. a title
   B. a conclusion
   C. a description
   D. a plot

3. Which sentence gives the most complete details of a clock?

   A. Almost everybody lives by the clock.
   B. The large hand on my clock glows in the dark.
   C. A clock is used to tell time.

4. Which sentence does NOT give the most complete details about cats?

   A. There are many kinds of cats.
   B. A cat's meow can sound like a baby.
   C. The feet of a cat have soft pads and sharp claws.

5. "The hat he wore was old and much too small." is an example of a sentence:

   A. stating the topic
   B. using details
   C. comparing two things
   D. giving a command

6. Details always:

   A. use "like" or "as"
   B. explain things more completely
   C. give a main idea
   D. are nouns

7. Details do NOT always:

   A. explain something more completely
   B. use "like" or "as"
   C. tell about part of the topic

8. Words used to explain or describe ideas and objects more completely are called:

   A. main ideas
   B. details
   C. commands
   D. topics

9. Details are:

   A. words that take the place of nouns
   B. words that tell the main idea of a paragraph of a story or report
   C. words or phrases that name a poem or story
   D. words used to explain or describe ideas and objects more completely

10. Details are kinds of:

   A. descriptive words
   B. action words
   C. abbreviated words
   D. compound words

11. Which is a kind of detail?

   A. forms of <u>be</u>
   B. past tense
   C. punctuation
   D. color

12. What is true about details and topic sentences?

   A. Topic sentences use more details than any other sentence.
   B. Topic sentences use details to explain supporting sentences.
   C. Supporting sentences use details to explain topic sentences.
   D. Details make up the topic sentence.

Explanation (23)

1. Which gives a reason?

   A. John did not hit him today.
   B. John hit him because he was angry.
   C. John hit him harder than he hit me.
   D. John hit him on the arm.

2. "The dog ate fast <u>because he was very hungry</u>." The underlined part of this sentence:

   A. gives a reason
   B. gives a comparison
   C. gives details
   D. gives a command

3. Which of these gives an explanation?

   A. He kept trying so that he would get an A.
   B. He wrote his story on yellow paper with a pencil.
   C. Will you leave me alone!
   D. She is as pretty as a movie star.

4. Which of these does <u>NOT</u> give an explanation?

   A. Nobody bought the vase since it cost $100.
   B. There is an orange and black chair.
   C. This was because of his good grades.

5. "He lost because of his poor aim." is an example of:

   A. a story
   B. a heading
   C. a comparison
   D. a command
   E. an explanation

6. <u>All</u> explanations:

   A. are the topic sentence
   B. are first in a paragraph
   C. give reasons
   D. are indented

7. Explanations are <u>NOT</u> always:

   A. sentences which give reasons
   B. the topic sentence
   C. one or more sentences

8. Sentences that give reasons for the facts given in other sentences are called:

   A. explanations
   B. conclusions
   C. descriptions
   D. questions

9. What is the meaning of explanation?

   A. sentences that give the action of a story
   B. sentences in a paragraph that describe the facts given in other sentences
   C. sentences that give reasons for the facts given in other sentences

10. An explanation is a kind of:

   A. quotation
   B. question
   C. statement
   D. paragraph

11. No subordinate concept

12. What is true about explanations and details?

   A. Explanations use details to give reasons or to make something clear.
   B. Details use punctuation but explanations do not.
   C. Explanations use details to give the action of a story.

Greeting (24)

1. Which of these has a colon?

   A. We will go!
   B. What?
   C. Gentlemen:
   D. Dear Andy,

2. "Gentlemen:" is an example of:

   A. a proper noun
   B. use of a colon
   C. a command
   D. change of tense

3. Which of these is a greeting?

   A. Sincerely yours,
   B. Dear Sir:
   C. Thank you.
   D. Tom Sawyer

4. Which one of these is NOT a greeting?

   A. Thank you.
   B. Gentlemen:
   C. Dear Jim,

5. "Dear Sam," is an example of:

   A. a heading
   B. a greeting
   C. a closing
   D. a signature

6. What is true about all greetings?

   A. They end with a comma.
   B. They contain the word Sir.
   C. They begin with Dear.
   D. They say Hello.

7. What is NOT true about all greetings?

A. They begin with Dear.
B. They come after the heading.
C. They end with a comma or colon.
D. They say hello.

8. The part of the letter that says hello to the receiver is called:

A. the greeting
B. the body
C. the closing
D. the inside address

9. What is a greeting?

A. the part of a letter that says hello to the receiver
B. the proper title of a person
C. the part of a report that introduces the main idea
D. the quotation mark after a speaker's name

10. A greeting is a kind of:

A. letter part
B. report
C. return address
D. paragraph

11. Which of these is a kind of greeting?

A. Sincerely
B. Jan. 4, 1969
C. 140 Elm Street
D. Dear

12. Which is true about a greeting and a business letter?

A. The greeting is followed by a colon in a business letter.
B. The greeting starts at the right hand margin in a business letter.
C. The greeting is the last past of the heading of a business letter.
D. A greeting is used only in a business letter.

Heading (25)

1. Which of these is an address?

   A. 10 Beech St., Linden, Texas, 60133
   B. July 15, 1966
   C. Rev. Mr. John Davis
   D. Please come here this second!

2. "1850 Elm Drive, Evans, Wis." is an example of:

   A. a ZIP code
   B. a greeting
   C. a date
   D. an address

3. Which of these shows a heading of a letter?

   A. Sincerely yours,
   B. 13 Green Street
      Dayton, Ohio 51122
      July 10, 1963
   C. John Doe
      21 South Fourth Street
      Boston, Massachusetts 20011
   D. a date
   E. an address

4. Which of these does NOT show a heading of a letter?

   A. 411 East Drive
      Waco, Texas
      July 30, 1969

   B. Mr. Dale Harper
      19 Valley Road
      Melton, Virginia

5. 21 Bowie Lane
   Rock, Illinois 52134
   April 1, 1984

   The above is an example of:

   A. a heading of a letter
   B. an inside address of a letter
   C. a return address of a letter
   D. a mailing address of a letter

6. The heading of a letter always:

   A. has a period
   B. gives the date
   C. has three lines
   D. has abbreviated words

7. The heading of a letter does NOT always:

   A. give the date
   B. come first in a letter
   C. have abbreviated words
   D. give an address

8. The first part of a letter which has the address of the sender and the date is called:

   A. the guide words
   B. the greeting
   C. the heading
   D. the margin
   E. the inside address

9. What is the heading of a letter?

   A. the title that appears before a person's name
   B. the first part of a letter which has the address of the sender and the date
   C. the name and address of the sender on the envelope
   D. the sentence that tells the main idea of the first paragraph of a letter
   E. a group of sentences in the body of a letter

10. The heading of a letter is a kind of:

    A. title
    B. capitalization rule
    C. letter part
    D. paragraph

11. No subordinate concept

12. What is true about the return address and the heading of a letter?

A. The return address is found in the letter and the heading is found on the envelope.
B. The heading uses punctuation marks but the return address does not.
C. The heading comes before the return address in business letters.
D. The address found in the heading of a letter is also found in the return address.

Paragraph (26)

1. Which of these is indented?

   A. "There they go."
   B. There; they go.
   C. There they go.
   D. They're returning.

2. "The man who came back yesterday asked about the picture in the den."
This sentence is:

   A. a comparison
   B. a command
   C. a question
   D. indented

3. Which of these is a paragraph?

   A. Tom Sawyer
   B. They're-their-there
   C. The use of the pool has been planned to include everybody. It is open until five each day. On Saturdays it will be filled with fresh water.
   D. running through the woods

4. Which of these is NOT a paragraph?

   A. "The answer is no," said Pete.
   B. Libraries have books and magazines of all kinds. These can be checked out. The more reading there is, the better.
   C. is to be granted a wish

5. For many years the great forests were cut carelessly. Only the most valuable timber was taken and the rest wasted. Fires often swept the timberland. But now we have realized the value of the forests.

   This is an example of:

   A. present tense
   B. a plot
   C. a topic sentence
   D. a paragraph

6. What is <u>always</u> true about a paragraph?

   A. It tells a story.
   B. It is made up of sentences.
   C. It has three sentences.
   D. It has quotation marks.

7. A paragraph may <u>NOT</u> always:

   A. have a topic sentence
   B. be indented
   C. have a title
   D. be made up of sentences

8. A series of sentences all about the same topic which begins with an indented sentence is called:

   A. an outline
   B. supporting sentences
   C. a paragraph
   D. a statement
   E. a plot

9. What is a paragraph?

   A. a letter that shows thanks for a gift or favor
   B. a group of topics that are in their order of importance
   C. a series of sentences all about the same topic which begins with an indented sentence
   D. sentences that give reason or support to other statements

10. A paragraph is a kind of:

    A. item in a series
    B. outline
    C. closing of a letter
    D. grouping of words

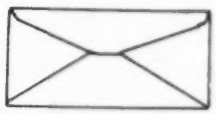
11. No subordinate concept

12. What is true about a paragraph and a main idea?

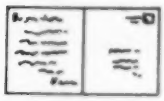
    A. The main idea is always found in the last sentence of a paragraph.
    B. The paragraph is a kind of main idea.
    C. Every sentence in a paragraph has a different main idea.
    D. Each paragraph has one main idea.

Return Address (27)

1. Which of these pictures shows an envelope?

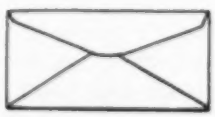
A. 

B.

C. 

D.

2. This picture shows:



A. a postcard
B. a book
C. an envelope
D. a letter

3. Which of these shows a return address?

A. John, will you please come back here?
B. Thank you for the present you sent.
C. John Doe
   Fourth Street
   Berry, Iowa

4. Which of these does <u>NOT</u> show a return address?

A. 113 Water Street
   Freeport, Rhode Island
   July 13, 1966

B. Mr. Tom Brown
   Route 3
   Clint, Massachusetts

5. Miss Barb Field
18 White Avenue
Lucky, Kentucky

The above is an example of:.

A. a greeting
B. a signature
C. a return address
D. a heading
E. a title page

6. All return addresses:

A. have the word "street"
B. have three lines
C. have the sender's address
D. are found in the body of a letter

7. A return address does NOT always:

A. use the word "street"
B. appear on an envelope
C. give an address

8. The address on an envelope that gives the name and address of the sender is called:

A. an inside address
B. a heading
C. a return address

9. What is a return address?

A. a letter that shows thanks for a gift or favor
B. the first part of a letter which contains the address of the receiver and the date
C. the address on an envelope that gives the name and address of the sender

10. A return address is a kind of:

A. heading
B. letter part
C. paragraph
D. report

11. No subordinate concept

12. What is true about a return address and a thank you letter?

A. The return address tells who sent the thank you letter.
B. The return address is not used for thank you letters.
C. The return address should say thank you.
D. The date is used in the return address on the envelope of a thank you letter.

Thank You Letter (28)

1. Which of these shows appreciation?

   A. Thank you for the candy.
   B. I'm sorry I can't see you.
   C. Please help me.
   D. Where are you going?

2. "Thank you" is an example of:

   A. excusing oneself
   B. asking a request
   C. greeting someone
   D. showing appreciation

3. Which of these is an example of a thank you letter?

   A. Dear Bill,

   I liked your card very much. It was so nice of you to send it.

   Jane

   B. Dear Mike,

   I'm sorry I can't make it to your party tomorrow. I have a cold.

   Bob

   C. Dear Sir:

   Will you please send me two boxes of caps for $4.00.

   Sincerely,
   Steve Miller

4. Which of these is NOT an example of a thank you letter?

A. Hello,

We are having a good time in Ohio at the fair. Tomorrow we go to Iowa.

John B.

B. Dear Sir:

I enjoyed the show you gave for our club. Everyone liked it very much.

B. D.

C. Hello,

Just a letter to let you know that your help saved the day. You were a friend in need.

Sally

5. Dear Mr. D.,

We really liked your party. The games were fun and made us all happy.

The Gang

This is an example of:

A. a report
B. a business letter
C. a thank you letter
D. supporting sentences

6. What is always true about a thank you letter?

A. The sentences are very short.
B. It shows appreciation.
C. The greeting ends with a colon.
D. It includes the words thank you.

7. A thank you letter does NOT always:

   A. include the words thank you
   B. have a greeting
   C. have a signature
   D. show appreciation

8. A letter that shows appreciation for a gift or favor is called:

   A. a silent letter
   B. a thank you letter
   C. a greeting
   D. a business letter

9. A thank you letter is:

   A. an invitation that asks for the receiver to reply
   B. a letter that shows appreciation for a gift or favor
   C. a letter that explains why one cannot attend a party
   D. a letter that asks for something from the receiver

10. A thank you letter is a kind of:

   A. invitation
   B. friendly letter
   C. comparison
   D. business letter

11. No subordinate concept

12. What is true about a thank you letter and the body of a letter?

   A. The body of a thank you letter must have the words "thank you."
   B. A thank you letter has at least two bodies.
   C. The body of a thank you letter shows appreciation.
   D. There is no body in a thank you letter.

Title (29)

1. Which of these names something?

   A. and
   B. cat
   C. were
   D. quietly

2. "Mike" is an example of:

   A. a word that names someone
   B. an initial
   C. a greeting
   D. an abbreviation

3. Which of these is a title?

   A. Sincerely, Pete
   B. Page 35
   C. "Mother Goose Rhymes"
   D. 14 Dallas Street, Akron, Ohio

4. Which of these is NOT a title?

   A. Houston, Texas
   B. Ranching in Texas
   C. "The Yellow Rose of Texas"

5. Webster's Dictionary is an example of:

   A. explanation
   B. a title
   C. a compound word
   D. a topic sentence

6. What is always true about a title?

   A. The important words are capitalized.
   B. It has less than five words.
   C. It is in the topic sentence.
   D. It appears in the index.

7. A title does NOT always:

   A. name something
   B. give support to the topic sentence
   C. have the important words capitalized
   D. contain a word or phrase

8. The word or phrase that names a poem, book, or story is called:

   A. a report
   B. a subtopic
   C. an introduction
   D. a title
   E. a heading

9. What is a title?

   A. the person's name in the closing of a letter
   B. the mailing address of a person
   C. the word or phrase that names a poem, book, or story
   D. sentences that give reasons or support to other statements

10. A title is a kind of:

   A. root word
   B. report
   C. index
   D. name

11. Which is a kind of title?

   A. a signature
   B. a thank you letter
   C. the name of a poem
   D. the heading of a letter
   E. a paragraph

12. What is true about a title and a topic sentence?

   A. The title comes before a topic sentence.
   B. Each topic sentence has a different title.
   C. The title is the first topic sentence in a paragraph.
   D. The topic sentence always includes the title.

Topic Sentence (30)

1. "There are several ways to build a model airplane. One can use wood, paper, or plastic. One can design it himself or buy parts to put together. However it is done, it's fun."

   The main idea of the above paragraph is:

   A. designing a plane
   B. building an airplane
   C. using materials
   D. having fun

2. "There are several ways to build a model airplane. One can use wood, paper, or plastic. One can design it himself or buy parts to put together. However it is done, it's fun."

   Building an airplane is called the ___?___ of the paragraph.

   A. synonym
   B. index
   C. topic sentence
   D. main idea

3. Bob got to school early. No one was there yet. At 8 o'clock Bob wondered, "Where is everybody?" He went home angry after looking at a calendar and finding it was Saturday.

   In the above paragraph, which sentence is the topic sentence?

   A. the first
   B. the second
   C. the third
   D. the fourth

4. Which of these sentences could NOT be a topic sentence in a paragraph about cows?

   A. In some countries cows are holy.
   B. Someone once said, "Cows are nice."
   C. It didn't give any milk.
   D. A cow is a four-legged mammal.

5. " I like fruit. It tastes good. My favorite fruit is red apples. Fruit is better for you than candy."

In the above paragraph, the first sentence is called:

A. the topic sentence
B. a conclusion
C. the heading
D. the question

6. What is true about <u>all</u> topic sentenees.

A. They contain two verbs.
B. They are the first sentence of every paragraph.
C. They are found only in an outline.
D. They give the main idea in a paragraph.

7. All topic sentences are <u>NOT</u>:

A. the first sentence of a paragraph
B. the main idea of the paragraph
C. a complete sentence in a paragraph

8. The sentence that tells the main idea of a paragraph is called the:

A. title
B. subtopic
C. sentence giving detail
D. topic sentence

9. The topic sentence is the:

A. sentence giving the title of a story
B. sentence that ends a story
C. sentence that adds more ideas to the topic of a paragraph
D. sentence that tells the main idea of a paragraph

10. The topic sentence is a kind of:

A. subtopic
B. statement
C. title
D. heading

11. A kind of topic sentence in a paragraph is:

A. an outline
B. an opening sentence
C. a sentence giving detail
D. a title

12. What is true about the topic sentence and other sentences in a paragraph?

A. The topic sentence should always come before the other sentences in a paragraph.
B. The topic sentence gives more detail than the other sentences in a paragraph.
C. Other sentences in a paragraph add more ideas about the topic sentence.

APPENDIX

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KEY TO CORRECT ANSWERS FOR LANGUAGE ARTS ITEMS

	Item Number											
Words	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
abbreviation	B	A	B	A	C	C	B	A	A	B	B	A
compound word	B	B	B	A	B	D	C	C	A	C	C	C
consonant	B	D	B	B	A	B	A	C	C	B	C	D
contraction	D	D	A	C	B	D	C	A	A	B	C	D
homonym	C	A	A	C	B	D	C	D	B	D	B	B
short vowel	D	B	A	C	B	A	A	D	D	D	A	C
silent letter	A	D	A	C	D	A	B	C	B	C	C	A
suffix	B	C	B	A	D	D	D	A	D	D	D	D
synonym	A	C	B	B	D	B	A	C	B	A	C	A
words	D	B	A	C	B	C	C	B	A	A	C	C

	Item Number											
Words in Sentences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
adjective	D	D	C	D	D	A	A	A	D	A	D	A
helping verb	D	A	B	A	C	B	C	A	B	A	D	B
period	D	D	A	B	C	B	A	A	C	B	A	C
possessive noun	B	B	A	C	B	C	C	C	D	A	D	D
predicate	A	D	B	B	C	B	C	B	B	C	A	D
present tense	C	B	B	C	C	D	A	D	B	B	A	A
pronoun	D	D	C	C	B	C	A	A	B	A	B	D
question mark	D	B	C	A	A	A	A	C	B	E	C	B
sentence	B	B	B	A	D	A	D	C	B	A	B	A
verb	B	C	D	C	C	D	C	A	C	A	A	A

	Item Number											
Connected Discourse	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
comparison	B	D	A	A	B	B	A	C	B	C	D	C
details	C	C	B	A	B	B	B	B	D	A	D	C
explanation	B	A	A	B	E	C	B	A	C	C	*	A
greeting	C	B	B	A	B	D	A	A	A	A	D	A
heading	A	D	B	B	A	B	C	C	B	C	*	D
paragraph	C	D	C	C	D	B	C	C	C	D	*	D
return address	A	C	C	A	C	C	A	C	C	B	*	A
thank you letter	A	D	A	A	C	B	A	B	B	B	*	C
title	B	A	C	A	B	A	B	D	C	D	C	A
topic sentence	B	D	A	C	A	D	A	D	D	B	B	C

* There is no answer because there was no subordinate concept identified for these concepts.

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